

GRAMMAR UNIT 6

A. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS**I. CÁCH NHẬN DẠNG “ADJECTIVE”**

Tính từ (adjectives): tính từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau:

1/ Trước danh từ (Adjective + noun)

Ex: His father is a mechanical engineer (Cha anh ấy là kỹ sư cơ khí)

2/ Sau hệ từ (linking verb/ copula): be, get, seem, appear, feel, taste, look, smell, stay, become.

(Be, get, seem... + adj)

Ex: She is beautiful (cô ấy xinh đẹp)

Peter felt upset because he failed the test.

(Peter cảm thấy buồn bực vì anh ấy thi rớt)

Mary looks happy now. (lúc này trông Mary thật hạnh phúc)

This coffee tastes good (cà phê này ngon)

3/ Sau too (be/ seem/ look/ taste + too + adj)

Ex: He is too short to play basketball (Anh ấy quá thấp không thể chơi bóng rổ)

4/ Trước enough (be + adj + enough)

Ex: The water isn't hot enough. It needs to be boiling. (Nước không đủ nóng. Nó cần được đun lại.)

Ben is intelligent enough to understand what the problem is.

(Ben đủ thông minh để hiểu vấn đề ở đây là gì)

5/ Trong cấu trúc so... that (be + so + adj + that)

Ex: She was so angry that she couldn't speak (Bà ấy giận đến mức không nói được)

The film is so exciting that I've seen it many times.

(Phim này hay đến nỗi tôi đã xem nó nhiều lần)

Lưu ý: be có thể được thay bằng các động từ chỉ giác quan: seem, look, feel, smell, taste...

6/ Tính từ còn được dùng dưới dạng so sánh. Tính từ dài (long adjective) thường đứng sau more, the most, less, as...as.

Ex: Meat is more expensive than fish (Thịt đắt hơn cá)

This question is the most difficult of all. (Trong tất cả các câu hỏi, câu hỏi này khó nhất)

He is as deaf as a post (Ông ta điếc đặc)

7/ Trong câu cảm thán (How + adj + S + V hoặc What + (a/an) + adj + N)

Ex: How beautiful the girl is! (Cô gái đó xinh quá!)

What an interesting film (Phim hay quá!)

8/ Tính từ đứng sau: something, someone, anything, nothing, somebody, everything.....

Ex: There is someone **strange** in this room.

9/ S + find + sth/sb/ it + ADJ (to v...)

Ex: We find this film **exciting** to watch.

Let's go somewhere **quiet**.

10/ (Keep / make + object + adj)

Ex: The news made her happy (Tin đó làm cô ấy vui sướng)

These gloves will keep your hands warm.

(Đôi găng này sẽ giữ ấm hai bàn tay của anh.)

11. Tính từ chỉ sự đo lường

Ex: two meters high

Three miles long

Ten years older

12. Một vài tính từ đứng sau danh từ trong trường hợp rút gọn câu quan hệ.

Ex: Send all the tickets available (=.....tickets which are available.)

It's the only solution possible.

13. Tính từ đứng sau: as, how, so, too

As / how / so / too /this / that /+ ADJ + a/an + Noun

Ex: I have as good a voice as you.

How good a pianist is he!

It was so warm a day that I could hardly work.

I couldn't afford that big a car.

14. The + ADJ = N (plural) chỉ người

The rich

The poor

II. CÁCH NHẬN DẠNG TRẠNG TỪ (ADVERBS)

Trạng từ thường đứng ở các vị trí:

1/ Sau trợ động từ (auxiliary verbs) và trước động từ thường (ordinary verbs)

(Auxiliary V + adv + V)

Ex: The pictures have definitely been stolen.

(Những bức tranh rõ ràng là đã bị đánh cắp)

Tom drove carefully along the narrow road.

(Tom cẩn thận lái xe dọc theo con đường hẹp)

2/ ADV +ADJ

It's **terribly** cold today.

3/ ADV + past participle (V3/Ved)

This steak is very **badly** cooked

4/ ADV +ADV

He ran **extremely** fast.

5/ Trước tính từ (be/ feel/ look + adv + adj)

Ex: I'm truthfully grateful for your help (Tôi thành thật biết ơn về sự giúp đỡ của bạn)

That man looks extremely sad and tired.

(Người đàn ông đó có vẻ rất buồn và mệt mỏi)

It's a reasonably cheap restaurant (Đó là một nhà hàng giá tương đối rẻ)

6/ Sau too (V + too + adv)

Ex: She came too late to see him yesterday.

(Hôm qua cô ấy đến quá trễ không gặp được anh ta)

They walked too slowly to catch the bus.

(Họ đi quá chậm không thể bắt kịp xe buýt)

7/ Trong cấu trúc so... that (V + so + adv + that)

Ex: Jack drove so fast the he caused an accident.

(Jack lái xe nhanh đến nỗi gây tai nạn)

She sang so beautifully that everybody applauded.

(Cô ấy hát hay đến nỗi mọi người đều vỗ tay)

8/ Đứng cuối câu (S + V(+O) + adv)

Ex: It was raining heavily (Trời đang mưa to)
 She speaks English perfectly (Cô ấy nói tiếng Anh rất giỏi)
 The surgeon performed the operation successfully.
 (Bác sĩ phẫu thuật đã thực hiện ca mổ thành công)

9/ Trước enough (V + adv + enough)

Ex: You'd better write clearly enough for everybody to read.
 (Anh nên viết rõ ràng để mọi người đọc được)
 She plays well enough for the beginner.
 (Cô ấy chơi khá hay so với một người mới tập chơi)

11/ Đôi khi trạng từ có thể đứng một mình ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu và cách câu bằng dấu phẩy (, hay dấu !).

Ex: Suddenly, he heard a strange voice.
 (Thình lình, anh ta nghe một giọng nói lạ)
 Jane felt ill. She went to work, however, and try to concentrate.
 (Cô ấy ốm. Tuy nhiên cô ấy vẫn đi làm và cố gắng tập trung)

III. CẤU TẠO ADVERB TỪ ADJECTIVE

Adverbs of manner are the largest group of adverbs. Most adverbs of manner are closely related to corresponding adjectives. Although some words can be used as either adjectives or adverbs, in most cases, adverbs of manner are formed by adding **ly** to the corresponding adjectives.

a. Spelling rules for adding ly

In most cases, **ly** is simply added to the positive form of the adjective. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
bad	badly
complete	completely
normal	normally
surprising	surprisingly

b. Adjectives ending in ic

However, when the adjective ends in **ic**, the syllable **al** is usually added before the **ly** ending. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
dramatic	dramatically
scientific	scientifically
specific	specifically

c. Adjectives ending in y

When the adjective ends in **y** preceded by a consonant, the **y** is usually changed to **i** before the ending **ly** is added. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
busy	busily
easy	easily
happy	happily

d. Adjectives ending in le

When the adjective ends in **le** preceded by a consonant, the final **e** is usually changed to **y**, to form the **ly** ending. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
favorable	favorably
humble	humbly
simple	simply

When the adjective ends in **le** preceded by a vowel, in most cases, **ly** is simply added to the positive form of the adjective. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
agile	agilely
sole	solely

However, in the case of the adjective **whole**, the final **e** is removed before the ending **ly** is added:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
whole	wholly

e. Adjectives ending in ue

When the adjective ends in **ue**, the final **e** is usually omitted before the ending **ly** is added. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
due	duly
true	truly

When the adjective ends in **y** preceded by a vowel, in most cases, **ly** is simply added to the positive form of the adjective. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
coy	coily
grey	greyly

However, in the case of the adjective **gay**, **y** is changed to **i** before the ending **ly** is added:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
gay	gaily

f. Adverbs which do not use the ending ly

The adverb of manner **well** appears unrelated to the corresponding adjective, **good**. **Good** and **well** both have the comparative form **better** and the superlative form **best**.

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
good	well

It should be noted that in addition to being used as an adverb, the word **well** can also be used as an adjective with the meaning **healthy**. The adjective **well** is most often used as a predicate adjective.

e.g. **Well** used as an Adjective: I hope you are **well**.

Well used as an Adverb: He did **well** on the examination.

In the first example, **well** is a predicate adjective, modifying the pronoun **you**. In the second example, **well** is an adverb of manner, modifying the verb **did**.

The following table gives examples of adverbs of manner, location, time and frequency which have the same forms as the corresponding adjectives.

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
fast	fast
hard	hard
little	little
loud	loud or loudly
much	much
straight	straight

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Location</u>
far	far
high	high
low	low
near	near
wide	wide

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Time</u>
early	early
first	first
late	late
long	long

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Frequency</u>
daily	daily
monthly	monthly
weekly	weekly
yearly	yearly

g. Adverbs With and Without ly Endings

<u>Adverb</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Adverb</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
hard	with effort	hardly	scarcely
high	opposite of low	highly	very; very well
late	opposite of early	lately	recently
near	opposite of far	nearly	almost
wide	opposite of narrow	widely	commonly

The meanings of these adverbs are illustrated in the following examples.

e.g. I worked **hard**.

I have **hardly** enough time to finish.

He threw the ball **high** into the air.

He is **highly** successful in what he does.

The class began **late**.

The weather has been cold **lately**.

I held my breath as the squirrel crept **near** to get the nuts.

I have **nearly** finished reading the book.

I opened the door **wide**.

That theory is **widely** believed.

B. ADJECTIVE + THAT CLAUSE

S + BE + ADJ THAT CLAUSE (S+V)

C. ADVERB CLAUSES OF REASON: BECAUSE, SINCE, AS:

1. Because/ As/ Since + Clause :

- We decided to leave early because/ as/ since the party was boring.

2. Because of + noun/ noun phrase:

- We cancelled our flight because the weather was bad.

-> We cancelled our flight because of the bad weather.

D. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE I:

If clause (V – simple present), S + V (will + V)

+ Diễn tả những tình huống có thật hoặc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hay tương lai.